



Health Canada
Santé
Canada

Your health and
safety... our priority.

Votre santé et votre
sécurité... notre priorité.

Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2014-22

Cypermethrin

(publié aussi en français)

14 May 2014

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6604-E2
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2014-22E (print version)
H113-24/2014-22E-PDF (PDF version)

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Health Canada, 2014

All rights reserved. No part of this information (publication or product) may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system, without prior written permission of the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5.

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish maximum residue limits (MRLs) for cypermethrin, as supported by zeta-cypermethrin crop field trials, on root and tuber vegetables (Crop group 1), bulb onion subgroup (Crop subgroup 3-07A), tree nuts (Crop group 14-11), rapeseed crop subgroup (Crop subgroup 20A), dried shelled peas, field corn, peanuts, soybeans, succulent shelled peas, sunflower seeds and sweet corn kernels plus cobs with husks removed.

Zeta-cypermethrin is an insecticide not currently registered for use in Canada.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when zeta-cypermethrin is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as an MRL on the corresponding imported commodity. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for cypermethrin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document).

Details regarding the proposed import MRLs can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.¹

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for cypermethrin, are as follows.

¹ The relevant report can be accessed by selecting the Applications/New/Historical tab and requesting the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2009-3037.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for cypermethrin

Common name	Residue definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food commodity
Cypermethrin	cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate	0.1	Root and tuber vegetables (Crop group 1) except sugar beet roots, bulb onion (Crop subgroup 3-07A), succulent shelled peas, sunflower seeds
		0.05	Tree nuts (Crop group 14-11), rapeseed (Crop subgroup 20A), dried shelled peas, field corn, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beet roots, sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed

ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for cypermethrin in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRL.² American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

² The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian Maximum Residue Limits, American Tolerance and Codex MRL (where different)

Food commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Root and tuber vegetables (Crop group 1), except sugar beet roots	0.1	0.1	0.01 (Root and tuber vegetables)
Sugar beet roots	0.05	0.05	0.1
Bulb onion (Crop subgroup 3-07A)	0.1	0.1 (Bulb onion)	0.01 (Bulb onion)
Succulent shelled peas	0.1	0.1 Succulent shelled pea and bean (Crop subgroup 6B)	0.7 (Legume vegetables)
Soybeans	0.05	0.05	None
Sunflower seeds	0.1	0.2	0.1 (Oilseeds)
Rapeseed (Crop subgroup 20A)	0.1	0.2 (Rapeseed)	
Field corn	0.05	0.05	None
Peanuts	0.05	0.05	None

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for cypermethrin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.